





## Syria Claims 3 Planes Downed

## Israel Braces for Attacks On Its Border Settlements

TEL AVIV, May 24 (UPI).—Israel said its planes raided Syrian military targets on the Golan Heights front today as tough security precautions went into effect against Arab guerrilla attacks on Israeli settlements on the eve of a holiday.

The command did not specify the targets of the strikes. But it said Israeli planes struck positions on the southern edge of the Golan Heights bulge captured from Syria in the October, 1973, war. It said all of the planes returned safely.

A spokesman said the raids

were the first in nine days but were not connected with the discovery yesterday of eight Arab guerrillas who had infiltrated from Syria to attack Israeli settlements. Six terrorists were killed and two captured.

The planes struck an Israeli and Syrian artillery fought duels, for the 74th successive day, at Mount Hermon, along the bulge and in the southern Golan Heights.

Three Israeli soldiers were reported wounded.

## Syria Claims 1st Plane

[In Damascus, military spokesmen said Syria's Soviet-made missiles shot down three Israeli warplanes over the Golan Heights today, bringing to 41 the number of Israeli planes the Syrians say they have shot down since April 8.]

Government and military officials, expecting more guerrilla raids, imposed precautions as the toll from the May 15 attack on a school at Maalot rose to 31 with the death of a wounded teenager.

The army began to hand out automatic rifles to border settlers, created civil guards and banned unauthorized traffic from roads along Lebanese and Syrian lines.

## Borders Watched Closely

Soldiers, mechanized infantrymen and helicopters crisscrossed the hilly, wooded region below Lebanon in search of infiltrators. Extra troops were posted at settlements.

Authorities in Jerusalem searched Arabs entering Israeli districts and forbade late-night and early-morning traffic between East Jerusalem and the west bank of the Jordan River.

The precautions were announced as thousands of Israelis prepared to celebrate the Shavuot holiday, marking the gift of the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai.

## Spring Session Ends

GENEVA, May 24 (UPI).—The 25-nation Disarmament Conference ended its spring session here yesterday after India's A-test dealt a setback to its attempts to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons and a failure to record progress on other arms-control measures.

The conference's gloomy mood following India's entry last week into the club of nuclear powers was expressed by William Barton of Canada.

After five weeks of meetings, the conference had nothing new to report to the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Barton said, "except to note the very disturbing fact that yet another state has made the decision to test a nuclear device."

## 2 U.S. Envoys Named

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).—President Nixon today nominated Pierre Grabam, 51, a career Foreign Service officer as Ambassador to Upper Volta and Robert Stevenson, 55, also a career officer as envoy to Malawi.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## THE INHUMANITY WITHIN THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Public opinion was greatly shocked by the attitude adopted by the delegates of some member States of the Commission on Human Rights, during its session of March 6, 1974. In discussing the report presented by the Rapporteur of the Sub-committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the delegates of Turkey, United States of America, France, Italy, Pakistan, India, Iran, Austria, Nigeria, Tunis, Rumania and Iraq proposed to delete a short passage in the report making reference to the Armenian genocide. It is understandable that Turkey, the perpetrator of the genocide of the Armenians, propose such deletion: Turkey is making a strenuous effort on all fronts to hide the crime. But what is hard to understand is the attempt by the representatives of other States to avoid mentioning a well-known historical fact. Who, today, with an elementary knowledge of the history of the period of the first world war, does not know that the Turkish authorities, seizing the opportunity presented by the war, decided to solve the Armenian Question by the annihilation of the Armenians. Hence they embarked upon the execution of a plan which was nothing less than the extermination of the entire Armenian population within the Ottoman Empire, including Turkish Armenia (the homeland of Armenians for more than three thousand years—emptied today of its native Armenian population) through deportations, massacres, starvation and other devices. As a result of these measures in 1915 and the subsequent years, more than 1,500,000 out of a total of 2,500,000 Armenians living within the Empire, perished.

The Armenian genocide is the most complete and perfect case of genocide in history as regards planning, organization, execution and the variety of methods used. The Turkish argument that there was a military necessity is nonsense since Armenians in places far remote from the battlefield were also deported and all talk about Armenian revolt or collusion with the enemy cannot be seriously maintained. The archives of foreign ministries, the international press, historians of the stature of Lord Bryce ('The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire'), Arnold Toynbee ('Armenian Atrocities—The Murder of a Nation') and the family history of every Armenian one meets, give ample evidence of the act of genocide which the Turkish delegate made a pitiful attempt to deny. What is revolting is the fact that the States that supported the Turkish thesis include the United States of America, France, Italy and Rumania whose statements at the time filled the pages of history with their statements on the Armenian massacres.

The report and the subsequent discussion on genocide within the Human Rights Commission are supposed to have a scientific nature, with the ultimate aim of reaching a definition of genocide. The attempt to delete a reference to a well-established historical fact—the result of Turkish lobbying before the meeting—shows how politicized is becoming the Commission where the managing of susceptibilities is proving to be more important than the doing of justice. This casts a shadow on the ability of the Commission to do any work worthy of its name and fills all persons of goodwill with a feeling of protest and disgust against such irresponsible attempts at defeating the very principles of the United Nations.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE



GOOD PROGRESS—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talking with newsmen in Jerusalem on Friday as Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban looks on at the right.

## Foreign Minister for 9 Years

## Eban Vetoes Information Job, Will Not Serve Under Rabin

JERUSALEM, May 24 (UPI).—

Foreign Minister Abba Eban announced today that he will not serve in the government of Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin, thereby removing the last obstacle to formation of a new cabinet.

Mr. Rabin had asked the current deputy premier, Yigal Alon, to be foreign minister and Mr. Eban to be information minister—a post Mr. Eban rejected. He has been foreign minister for nine years.

Earlier in the day President Ephraim Katzir granted a request by Mr. Rabin, to give him four extra days, until Tuesday, to sort out the wrangling for the Foreign Ministry portfolio and complete his new cabinet.

## Long in Conflict

Mr. Eban's announcement, broadcast over the national radio in the form of a prepared statement, said only that he would not serve under Mr. Rabin, with whom he was in conflict when the latter was ambassador to the United States from 1969 to 1972.

Mr. Rabin often went over Mr. Eban's head and directly consulted Premier Golda Meir on policy decisions concerning the United States.

Since 1965, Mr. Eban, who is fluent in nine languages, has been foreign minister, representing Israel in visits abroad and at the United Nations, where he first appeared as a public official when Israel was created in 1948.

## Tied Up With Talks

About five hours before the Eban announcement, Mr. Rabin told President Katzir he had succeeded in forming a coalition but had been too tied up with the current negotiations on a military disengagement with Syria to line up a cabinet.

The current information minister, Shimon Peres, has accepted the post of minister of defense, now held by Moshe Dayan, who also refuses to serve in Mr. Rabin's cabinet.

"I intend to complete the mandating of the government, by the time the cabinet is formed," Mr. Rabin said, "and I will do so."

The new coalition partners have a combined strength of 61 votes in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament) but at least one Laborite has announced that he will vote against the government in its first vote of confidence at midnight.

## Rare Majority

Mr. Rabin can still get a bare majority confidence vote, because one leftist opposition deputy has said he will support the new government.

Mr. Rabin denied that he had timed the presentation of the new cabinet with the expected conclusion this weekend of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's

four-week round of Golan Heights disengagement talks.

Mrs. Meir, who resigned April 12, has served as head of a caretaker government all through the negotiations, with Mr. Rabin sitting in on the talks.

## Red Mortars Hit Positions Around Hué

SAIGON, May 24 (AP).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces battered government positions around the old imperial capital of Hué today with more than 200 mortar rounds, the Saigon command reported.

A communiqué said seven government positions ranging from 10 miles north of Hué to 15 miles to the south were hit. It said a government soldier was killed and five were wounded.

Communist-led forces shelled the district town of Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, for the ninth successive day, the command said.

The South Vietnamese continued to direct air strikes at suspected North Vietnamese positions around Ben Cat, and the command sent another Ranger battalion of about 400 men to the area to reinforce government troops, field reports said.

## Fighting in Cambodia

In Cambodia, insurgent forces attacked Kompong Sella, 80 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4, during the night, army sources said. Eleven soldiers were reported killed and 20 were wounded.

More than 1,000 government troops in the area of the town have been surrounded for the last two weeks by Khmer Rouge rebels.

The rebels launched a series of attacks three weeks ago against isolated government outposts on the lower end of Highway 4 and have forced the government to abandon more than 40 miles of the road.

Eleven government positions have been lost, and casualties have been heavy.

Kompong Sella is one of the few remaining government positions on the road. Army sources said the government would like to evacuate troops there and consolidate its forces in one strong position.

## April Price Spurt Sets U.K. Mark; Wages to Go Up

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Britain suffered a record inflationary burst in April, triggering an automatic pay rise for about 7 million workers, the government announced today.

The Department of Employment said retail prices rose 3.4 percent in April, the highest jump for any single month since the index was begun in 1947. The April spurt brought the annual inflation rate to 15.2 percent, another record.

Under Phase-3 of the government's wage and price control program, increases are made automatically if the inflation rate exceeds certain minimums. An average price rise of only .33 percent was needed in April to prompt the pay increase.

The government said the 7 million would get an average raise of £1.20 (£2.88) a week as a result of the April surge in retail prices.

## MEMORIAL DAY

Monday, May 26, 11 a.m.

With a national inter-Alleed, inter-Church Service in memory of those who gave their last full measure of devotion for freedom, and in united prayer for the peace of the world.

All persons and organizations, churches, military and civilian, are invited to participate. Dr. Edgar M. Teller, preaching. Music by the chorale of the Grand Republic and the Cathedral Choir.

All warmly invited.

27 Ave. George V, Montreal, Quebec H3T 2A1.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

## With Guinea Rebels in London

## Lisbon Aide Sees Quick Peace Pa

LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares today declared that he hoped to reach a cease-fire agreement by Monday with the African guerrillas who have been fighting against Portuguese rule in Portuguese Guinea for 13 years.

He called the talks, which will open here tomorrow with the Guinean guerrillas, a first step toward achieving peace.

Mr. Soares said that he hoped similar negotiations could take place with the guerrilla movements in the other Portuguese African territories of Angola and Mozambique.

Standing with Mr. Soares at an airport press conference was Lt. Col. Jaco de Almeida Bruno, a principal aide to Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola.

Mr. Soares would not say where the talks with leaders of PAICG, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, would be held. Authoritative sources said that the talks would be held at a London hotel.

## Completely Open Mind

In an interview aboard the plane bringing him to London, Mr. Soares said that he had a completely open mind on how Portugal's African territories should be decolonized.

"We are open to all dialogue, to all possibilities," he said. This approach applies equally to the future of Mozambique and Angola as well as to the London talks on Portuguese Guinea, he said.

Asked if the process of decolonization would involve a referendum within a certain time limit, Mr. Soares replied: "This depends on the negotiations."

## Other Solutions

Other solutions could also be considered, he said.

Mr. Soares said that he believed that there was no risk of Mozambique's 250,000 white settlers making a Rhodesia-style unilateral declaration of independence.

He agreed that the future of Angola, Portugal's biggest African territory, was clearly less problematical than that of Mozambique.

Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portugal's minister of inter-territorial coordination, will join the London talks Sunday on his way back to Lisbon after a fact-

finding tour of Mozambique and Angola, Mr. Soares said.

The foreign minister said that Portugal intended to seek relations with African, Arab and socialist countries, "but at the same time, we will maintain our traditional alliances especially with Britain, the United States and NATO."

## 2 Ex-Aides Face Trial

LISBON, May 24 (UPI).—Portugal's new regime will court-

martial former Interior Minister Cesar Moreira Baptista a Defense Minister Joaquim Cunha on yet unspecified charges the government announced.

It was the first announcement that top officials of the regime that was ousted armed forces last month were put on trial. Mr. Baptista, Mr. Cunha, 54, were in Lisbon from the island of Madeira, where they had been under arrest.

## German Sa CIA Repor Was Plante

BONN, May 24 (UPI).—German counterintelligence today alleged CIA spying in Germany had been a disgruntled former employee of the government.

"I have strong reasons to believe this so-called spy was fabricated" by the employee, Mr. Nollau radio interviewer at a resort in Bavaria.

"They are whipping me to the government," the old director of federal intelligence said. "I instructed my lawyer to injunction against the man that carried the report."

Ferdinand Simonelli, editor of the monthly in Capital, rejected Mr. Nollau's charges and said a nun expert, including the German intelligence chief Reinhard Gehlen, had ex-

amined the charges and vouched for their authenticity.

## FESTIVE OCCASION

From the bottom: West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; Bundestag President Annemarie Renger; President Gustav Heinemann; Bundesrat President Hans Fulbinger and the President of German Constitutional Court, Ernst Benda, standing in Bonn parliament on Friday and singing national anthem marking 25th anniversary of German Constitution.

## Injunction Asked

The Cologne State Court heard Artzinger Bolten, a for Mr. Nollau, plead for a preliminary injunction against the magazine. The session was adjourned until Monday.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, 55, meanwhile, warned against falling victim to hysteria. He told a radio viewer: "Each case should be judged on its own merits as it turns out that it is a rubbish, as in the present should be termed rubbish."

Mr. Simonelli said the allegedly compiled by CIA in West Germany, indicated each German intelligence sacrificed their spy in Chancellor Willy Brandt's to protect even higher agents, including Mr. Nollau.

Washington and Bonn denied the existence of Mr. Nollau's agents.

Guenter Guillaume, an Mr. Brandt, on April 4, charged him with spying in Germany. The case led Brandt's resignation.

Mr. Nollau fled East G in 1950 and worked his way through West Germany, getting talking over as due counterespionage in 1972.

At the resort of Bad Tu Nollau said today he was resigning. Commenting on an alleged study says Western intelligence service reduced the exchange of information with West Germany to a minimum, he said.

"It's rubbish. Do you believe long-time friends would e for a second time to NATO special committee was the slightest suspicion of a spy in the Interior Ministry yesterday that Mr. Nollau been chosen to head a committee on security."

## W. German Anniversary

BONN, May 24 (AP).—Germany today observed anniversary as a democratic the low-key observance held in the Bundestag, the house of parliament.

## Finland Auto Dec

DOYON SINCE OIL C

HELSINKI, May 24 (UPI).—Traffic deaths in Finland dropped by about 50 per cent in the last five months of the year.

The energy crisis and the subsequent rapid speed in kilometers an hour are to be responsible for the drop in traffic deaths.



From the bottom: West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; Bundestag President Annemarie Renger; President Gustav Heinemann; Bundesrat President Hans Fulbinger and the President of German Constitutional Court, Ernst Benda, standing in Bonn parliament on Friday and singing national anthem marking 25th anniversary of German Constitution.

## Compromise Being Drawn By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

described his current mediation effort as the toughest diplomatic assignment of his career, has repeatedly put off his departure for the United States. But now he has insisted to aides that he must leave the area about Sunday. He believes that, if an agreement can be reached now, it will be done by Sunday. Otherwise, he believes, a pause of a few weeks is necessary.

Mr. Kissinger has reportedly told associates that he must return to Washington.

At the maximum, he believes he will return to Washington after having ended the fighting between Syria and Israel, opening the way for a permanent Middle East settlement. At the minimum, Mr. Kissinger estimates that he will have accomplished a major portion of the disengagement; accord and that the remaining elements can be wrapped up in a few weeks.

## Wilson Rejects Concessions To Settle Ulster Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

said they would walk off the job if the military technicians, sent here earlier this week, go into the stations.

## Powerful as a Government

The Workers' Council has been called a "provisional government" by Marilyn Rees, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland. It issues permits for gasoline to those with jobs deemed essential to community life, such as doctors, announces hours for stores to open, negotiates with oil companies and decides how much power Belfast should have.

Tonight, for example, shortly before Mr. Murray went on television, lights suddenly came on in the Europa Hotel, where the press corps is staying. Shortly after he finished, the power for the area was cut again.

The council also announced that stores could remain open all day tomorrow to "alleviate adverse conditions." It also allowed certain vital materials to reach the few operating power stations, thus easing the prospect of a total blackout by the weekend. And it allowed gasoline and fuel to reach hospitals and certain gasoline stations, where loyalist strikers decide whether the motorists in line are engaged in "essential" work.

## Minimum Living Standard

The Protestant groups have decided to maintain life here at a minimum subsistence level. Meat is short because slaughtering plants are closed, and refuse is not collected, but milk and bread are available and most downtown stores in Belfast are open. Long lines formed outside offices for unemployment checks.

The extremist groups are seeking to bring down the provincial government of Brian Faulkner, chief minister of the executive and a former prime minister of Northern Ireland before the British government dissolved its Parliament in 1972. The present system of an executive and an elected 78-member assembly emerged after a period of direct rule by Britain, which still plays a key role in overseeing the affairs of the province.

Returning to Belfast tonight, Mr. Faulkner called a meeting of his executive to discuss the next moves and his discussion with Mr. Wilson and other British officials.

There were increasing indications of strains within the executive over how to handle the strike. Roy Bradford, minister for the environment and a Protestant, warned today that "you will not get the men back to work at the point of a gun."

Mr. Sossi, 38, told reporters he could not identify his kidnappers. He said he had not been moved during his captivity and for the first two weeks had been interrogated for an hour each day. He said he feared for his life "from the first to the last day."

## Italy Reneges On Sossi Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

taken to release Mr. Sossi "in good health," Mr. Coco said.

"We have learned that he was 'buried alive' for 35 days," Mr. Coco said, "that he was given certain undetermined medicines, that he is in a state of considerable strain . . . The court order obliges us to insure that he is in good health."

Mr. Coco also noted that the Red Brigades had demanded that the Cuban Embassy at the Vatican, but that the Cubans had refused to grant them asylum.

## Impractical Agreement

"The government forcefully reaffirmed in parliament its refusal to send (the convicts) out of the country and the Cuban Embassy made it known it would not accept them," Mr. Coco said. "The abnormality and the relative impracticability of the agreement—with the Red Brigades—is, therefore, quite apparent."

Mr. Sossi, meanwhile, told a news conference he had not been maltreated during his captivity. But his doctor said he had "deteriorated physically" and was suffering from a fractured rib and lung complications.

Mr. Sossi, 38, told reporters he could not identify his kidnappers. He said he had not been moved during his captivity and for the first two weeks had been interrogated for an hour each day. He said he feared for his life "from the first to the last day."

The jury rejected defense arguments that the men were responding to a cause.

## 4 Convicted in U.S. In Gun-Running Plot

BALTIMORE, May 24 (UPI).—A federal court yesterday convicted four men, including two citizens of the Irish Republic, of plotting to smuggle guns to Northern Ireland from the United States.

The jury rejected defense arguments that the men were responding to a cause.



REUNITED—Genoa district attorney Mario Sossi with his wife (left) and a (right) shortly after being released by a leftist terrorist organization Thursday.



هنا هو التصل

## But Not the Tania She Has Become

## Miss Hearst's Fiancé Still Loves Her

FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—Steven Weed says that he loves Patricia Hearst, but that there is nothing in the "Tania" who exists in the "Tania" who taken her place.

Mr. Weed said at a news conference yesterday, "It seems to be the last thing Patty could ever become is what she seems to be now."

Mr. Weed, 26, later testified for 90 minutes before a federal grand jury investigating the April 15 bank robbery in which Miss Hearst said she voluntarily participated.



Steven Weed, fiancé of Patricia Hearst, just before he appeared before the grand jury in San Francisco.

## Harris Couple

## Modish Hippie Life Rejected for Revolution With the SLA

By Lacey Fosburgh

CLAND, Calif., May 24 (AP)—The apartment where William Harris lived and where his wife, Emily, lived, was a place of modish hippie life. The couple, who were married in 1970, had posters of Marx and Engels in the hallway and a collection of expensive pots in the living room. Books on revolution and class struggle filled the living room, and the couple's life was a blend of modish and hippie.

Emily was born Feb. 11, 1947, in Baltimore and raised in Clarendon Hills, a wealthy suburb of Chicago, where her father is an engineering consultant. In 1965, she went to Indiana University in Bloomington, where she lived until 1972. She joined the Chi Sigma sorority, studied English and French and eventually became an elementary school teacher there.

In recent interviews, she has been described as "the smartest kid in the class" and "always the teacher's pet." In her junior year, she began to go out with Bill Harris, the day before Thanksgiving in 1970, the two were married in Bloomington in chic, hippie fashion, dancing all night long at their reception to a rock 'n' roll band.

Bill, born Jan. 22, 1945, at the Army base in Fort Sill, Okla., where his father was then assigned, grew up in Carmel, a wealthy little town outside of Indianapolis, Ind.

Served With Marines He spent a year at Indiana University before dropping out in 1964 to enlist in the Marines and go to Vietnam. When he came back in 1967, his friends said, his political outlook had changed from apathetic to very radical, and more than that, "distraught," in a friend's words, "by what he'd seen."

He was terribly disillusioned by the uselessness and wrongs of society, his mother said in an interview. After his discharge, he returned to the university and got a B.A. in speech and in 1972 an M.A. in urban education.

The Harris moved to Oakland later that year and plunged eagerly into the stream of revolutionary life that dominates the East Bay community. At work, Emily was a typist in a research center at the University of California at Berkeley and Bill was a part-time driver for the postal service. Between them, they made \$1,900 a month.

On Jan. 30 Emily wrote her parents saying, "I am in love with a beautiful black man who's conveyed to me the torture of being black in this country." "Bill and I have changed our relationship," she added, "so that it no longer confines us and I am enjoying relationships with other men."

Five days later, Patricia Hearst was kidnapped and the dramatic adventure was under way.

Emotionally involved "I think people are going to be asking me that for the rest of my life," he said, "I am afraid for her life. I would like to talk with her very much. Of course, I get more and more emotionally involved in one way or another as time goes along. But I certainly am in love with her."

Mr. Weed said that he called the news conference to clear up an impression that he believes Miss Hearst should not surrender. "What I have been trying to point out in the last couple of days is that Patty has evidently thrown up a very bitter and irrational barrier between herself and me and her family and that it seems futile for us—particularly for me—to plead for her to give up. It is not a question of giving up. It is a question of coming out into the open."

He said that he thought the six SLA members who died last Friday in a gun battle and fire in Los Angeles were "the ones who gave up." He said that the six showed "commitment and courage" even though they "died like very foolish romantics."

Meanwhile, police and FBI agents continued their search for Miss Hearst and two SLA companions. And there were more pleas for Miss Hearst to surrender.

"Throw away those guns!" said a plea in the Hearst-owned newspaper San Francisco Examiner. "If you just let yourself be killed it is going to be a waste; your whole thing is going to be a waste," said a taped plea issued by Patricia's two younger sisters, Anne, 18, and Vicki, 17.

## Not Sympathetic

Referring to last Friday's shootout, Vicki said: "I just don't want that to happen to you." But she added: "I'm telling you right now the police and the FBI aren't all that sympathetic anymore. And they've taken a lot of trash from these guys [the SLA]. And I just don't think they are going to sit around and take much more of it."

The appeal issued by Anne Hearst followed the same line. She said: "If you really feel this SLA thing is your thing and stuff, then I definitely don't think you should just let yourself get killed or something. Because people do want to hear what you do have to say and no one will ever know if you're brainwashed or coerced or anything like that unless you say it yourself."

Vicki added: "I just hope you don't decide to throw your life away on a war that doesn't exist. I love you and I just hope you come home real soon."

The search for Miss Hearst and William and Emily Harris is centered in southern California. But the rapid series of raids on suspected SLA hideouts, which were mounted last weekend, have subsided, indicating that authorities may have lost the trail of the three fugitives, all of whom face possible sentences of life in prison.

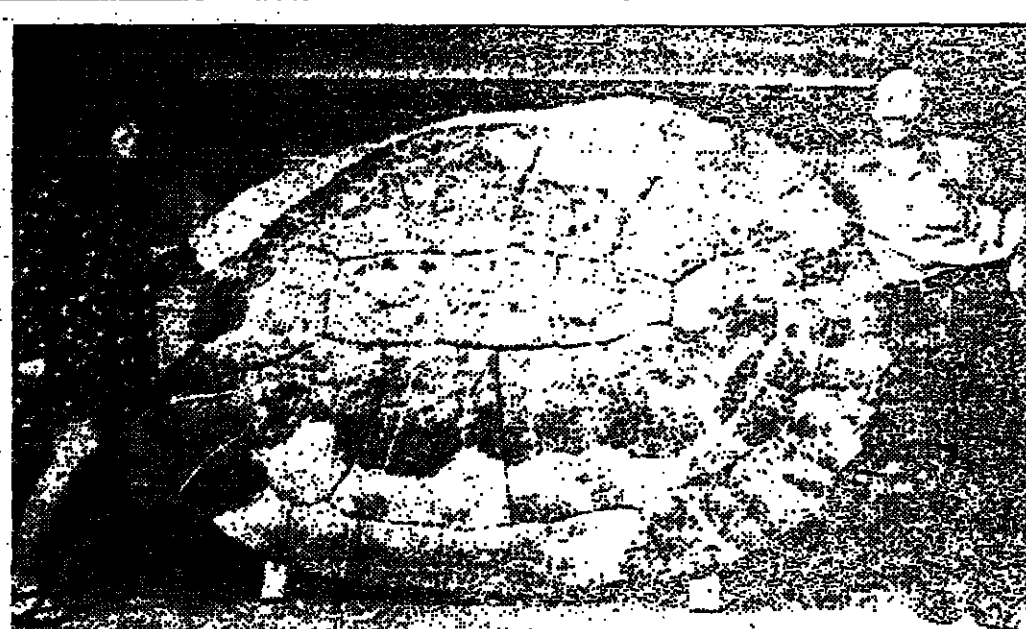
Eighteen felony charges, including assault, robbery and kidnapping, were filed Wednesday against Miss Hearst and the Harris, a white couple that the FBI has said are the last SLA members it seeks.

## Algerian Urges Full Oil-Ban End

ALGIERS, May 24 (Reuters)—Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika yesterday called for a lifting of the Arab oil embargo against the Netherlands and Denmark.

Mr. Bouteflika, speaking on his return from Cairo after attending a meeting on establishing an Arab armament industry and a proposed Arab-European dialogue, said Europe should be treated on an equal footing with the United States.

The Arab oil embargo against the United States was lifted two months ago, but it was maintained against the Netherlands and Denmark for their alleged support of Israel during the October Middle East war.



A VERY BIG JOB—The largest turtle ever found was recently pieced together by these two staff members of Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology. The fresh-water turtle of the Pelomedusidae family was found in northern Venezuela in 1972. Eight feet long and six feet wide, it lived six million years ago.

## U.S. Midshipmen Say Cheating At Academy May Involve 100

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24 (AP)—U.S. Naval Academy officials are investigating what could become the school's largest cheating scandal, which three midshipmen reported could involve 100 or more students.

An academy spokesman yesterday announced only that a final examination in a sophomore navigation course had been compromised and that a re-examination was ordered for the more than 800 midshipmen who took the exam Tuesday.

Midshipmen interviewed on campus said that from 60 to 150 students were caught during the exam with test answers written in the margins of chart and table books that navigation students are permitted to use to solve problems in the test.

Copy Obtained Midshipmen sources said a copy of the navigation final was obtained ahead of time, permitting some students to work out answers in advance of the test. Students said that they did not know how authorities learned of the cheating, but a source close to the academy said that a junior informed a navigation professor that an exam copy had been obtained by students.

Midshipmen reported that professors and student officers fanned out through the test room and inspected the referenced material for the illegal notes, called "gouge" at the 4,000-student institution.

A middle who said he took the 2 1/2-hour exam stated that when authorities found "gouge," they either confiscated the reference book or tore out pages containing the prewritten test answers.

In each case, the midshipman was required to sign his name to the book or pages, according to the student, whose estimate of 100 offenders matched figures supplied by two other students.

Academy officials said the investigation was continuing, but some midshipmen reported that the Honor Board—the academy's student court—would begin hearing cases today.

Officials said that, under the academy's honor system, a proven case of cheating leads to automatic expulsion. Officials said the academy has not had a cheating incident in recent years and previous cases involved only a handful of students.

The superintendent of the academy, Vice-Adm. William Mack, told a news conference that "these are all human beings. They come from the society of our country. They come from a generation which has demonstrated in a sense it is generally against the establishment."

Dr. Summerlin, 35, is a 1964 medical school graduate of Emory University. He has worked in medicine and research at the University of Texas, Stanford, the Veterans Administration Hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., and the University of Minnesota, where he was associated with Dr. Good before Dr. Good came to New York.

The committee said Dr. Summerlin admitted, among other things, using a pen to darken the skin of two mice where skin had been grafted earlier.

His purpose, the committee said, was to give the impression that skin from one genetically different mouse had been successfully grafted onto another mouse—indicating that Dr. Summerlin had been able to surmount the rejection barrier by culturing the skin before grafting.

The committee also said Dr. Summerlin admitted that he "incorrectly and repeatedly exhibited or reported on seven rabbits as having had two human corneal transplants, whereas, in fact, only one cornea had been transplanted to each rabbit and all were unsuccessful."

Dr. Lewis Thomas, president of the center, said that Dr. Robert Good, director of Sloane-Kettering Institute, should have been quicker in uncovering the situation, which is a major scientific scandal.

In its recommendation, the committee said: "In reviewing these findings, the committee members believe that some actions of Dr. Summerlin

## TV Satellite Seen Playing Health Role

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—An unnamed satellite that can bring doctors and patients together by telephone across hundreds of miles is to be launched from Cape Kennedy next Thursday.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration described it as "the most complex, versatile and powerful communications satellite ever developed."

One of its purposes is to bring two-way voice and picture communication to isolated areas of Appalachia, the Rocky Mountains, the states of Washington and Alaska and to rural areas of India within a year.

At a briefing Thursday at NASA headquarters here, specialists from several government agencies said the spacecraft is expected to provide reliable two-way communications with isolated villages in regions where mountains and other conditions make radio unreliable and television impossible.

## Alaska in Mind

It should allow a public health worker stationed in a remote Alaskan village to show a patient to a doctor hundreds of miles away. It would also permit transmission of data such as electrocardiograms and X-rays.

The areas to be within reach of the broadcasts are among the most neglected in the nation in terms of health. Caspar Weinberger, secretary of health, education and welfare, said at the briefing. He said the transmissions will also be used for continuing medical education of doctors and other professionals.

The satellite is to carry courses for elementary and high school teachers and also educational material for students. In Alaskan villages unreachable by rail or road, the satellite will be used to explore methods of adult education as well as health information, emergency communications and education for children.

The 3,000-pound spacecraft is also to have other experimental tasks including communications with ships, aircraft and other satellites, navigation and tracking experiments and studies in radio broadcasting.

If successfully launched and placed in its planned orbit over the equator 22,300 miles above earth, the spacecraft will be designated ATS-6 (for Applications Technology Satellite-6).

After it has functioned for about a year in a position to serve the United States, the new satellite will be allowed to drift longitudinally to a new location over the eastern edge of Lake Victoria in Kenya. From that vantage point, it will be in position to serve India and will do so for the next year.

The Very Rev. Richard Cleary, New England provincial of the Society of Jesus, said Wednesday that there is a possibility that Father McLaughlin could be asked to leave his White House post or be dismissed from the order.

He noted that Father McLaughlin is living in the expensive Watergate apartments in Washington and questioned whether the priest is living up to his vows of poverty and obedience.

## Jaworski Requests High Court To Rule on Nixon Tape Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

quash the subpoenas on the grounds that they were too broadly drawn.

The action you have taken moves this case in the direction of dismissal," the judge said. "I want to know if the President is deliberately taking actions toward aborting this case."

The judge told Mr. St. Clair to ask the President personally whether he understood the implications of withholding documents and to report back "some time in midweek."

It was the third time this week that the White House had defied orders to turn over tapes and documents connected with Watergate.

The White House action came only hours after Judge Gesell had ordered the trial of the five men charged in connection with the burglary to begin as scheduled on June 17, dismissing all defense motions to end, move or postpone the proceedings.

Judge Gesell also ruled that invoking national security was no defense against the charges. He found no merit in claims that no crime had been committed because the men had acted for national security reasons. He ruled that not only had Mr. Nixon not specifically authorized the break-in, but also that, since "the President had no such authority in the first place, he could not have delegated it to others."

At the time of the burglary, Mr. Ellsberg was under indictment on charges connected with the leaking of the top-secret Pentagon papers to the news media. The defendants had argued that they were acting under a broad presidential mandate to stop the news leaks and that the President had indirectly delegated to them the power to commit the burglary.

The judge declared that the burglary "was clearly illegal under the unambiguous mandate of the Fourth Amendment."

He conceded that in certain instances some compromise would have to be made between the terms of the amendment, which prohibits searches and seizures without a court order, and the President's duty to protect the national security, but "it cannot justify a casual, ill-defined assignment to White House aides and part-time employees, granting them uncontrolled discretion to select, enter and search the homes and offices of innocent American citizens without a warrant."

Judge Gesell also dismissed motions to have the trial moved from Washington or delayed for at least a year.

Attorneys for the defendants had argued that, because of the enormous amount of publicity generated by the Watergate scandal, their clients could not receive a fair trial.

The judge ruled that delaying the trial would be "wholly un-

practical" and moving it from Washington would not solve anything since "Watergate publicity is nationwide."

Yesterday, Judge Gesell dismissed all motions to have the trial of each defendant held separately and on Tuesday he dismissed charges against Felipe de Diego, one of the original six defendants who had been granted immunity for his testimony before Florida grand juries.

Besides Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Colson, the other defendants are Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugene Martinez.

## Isotopes Hunted After Plane Goes Down in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24 (AP)—A team of Air Force specialists searched the fields near here today for a small amount of radioactive material that was aboard a cargo plane which disappeared in flight during a thunderstorm.

The three crewmen and a Navy courier said to be aboard the Saturn Airways C-130 were presumed dead in the crash last night. Saturn Airways is a private cargo line under contract with the Navy.

Air Force Maj. Douglas Rhodes said the radioactive material was in a "canister of controlled pure water which contains a minute quantity of radioactive isotopes." He said it was unlikely that the 15-pound canister would break open on impact, and even if it did, the amount of radiation would not be dangerous.

Earlier, Maj. Rhodes had identified the radioactive material as cobalt-60. A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman described the amount of radioactivity as "at about the level given off by a luminous-dial watch." A Defense Department spokesman said the material was used for medical purposes.

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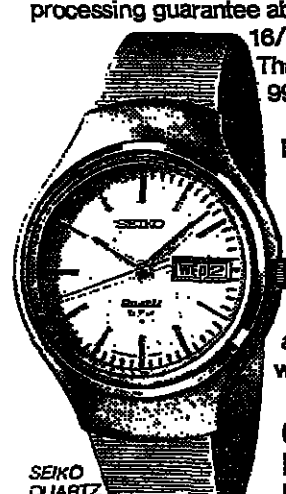
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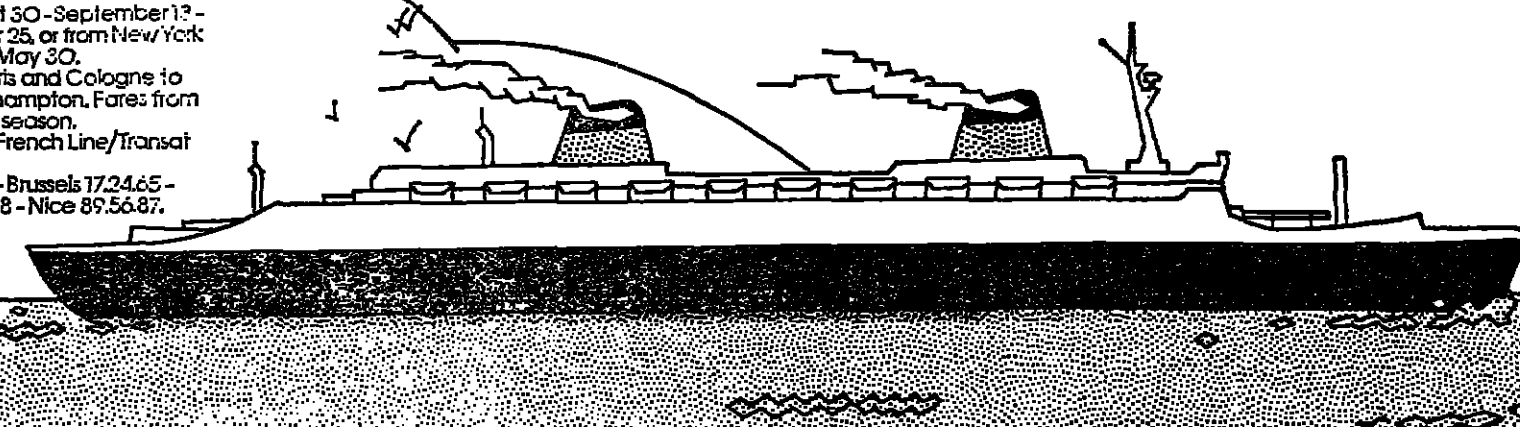
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## European Politics: A Paradox

The French election reflects a curious ambiguity that currently pervades politics throughout Western Europe. Voters are pressing for social reform, but they are putting rather conservative people in charge of it. The French chose, by a large majority, to elect the Gaullist party that had ruled them for 16 years. But, by a narrower majority, they decided that actually installing a government of the left would be going too far. There is to be reform—but under a President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was the highly orthodox finance minister in successive Gaullist cabinets. This same ambiguity runs through most of the European countries.

Both Britain and West Germany have governments of the left, but the voters have given them parliaments so narrowly divided that the left lacks absolute majorities. The mood seems to indicate concern for social welfare and security, but not support for dramatic adventures like the extensive nationalizations that the British Labor party was talking about before the March election. Helmut Schmidt, who took office last week as West Germany's chancellor, is already under vehement attack from the left wing of his Social Democratic party for having allegedly abandoned its program.

The same spirit can be seen in the Italian referendum on divorce earlier this month. In symbolic terms the vote was a highly significant decision in favor of the mores of modern European society. But it was hardly a dramatic departure. The question was whether to overturn a law that had actually been in effect for three years and had exerted much less impact than its opponents had originally predicted. The referendum further weakens the dominant Christian Democratic party, but only by preventing it from moving backward.

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Throughout Western Europe, as in the United States, foreign affairs get very little attention. A good many Americans doubtless took a bit of wry satisfaction from the Gaullists' defeat, but there is no evidence at all that public dissatisfaction with foreign policy had anything to do with the government's defeat. Quite the contrary. The whole tenor of the campaign confirmed the findings of the polls that most Frenchmen approved the Gaullist insistence on the most extreme definition of national sovereignty. It also confirmed that very few Frenchmen care a great deal one way or the other about foreign policy.

The West Germans watched the departure of Willy Brandt with a regret that was obviously mixed with a degree of relief. They took great and justified pride in the international respect that the Brandt foreign policy brought to their country. But they knew that it cost West Germany much attention and energy that, in the view of many citizens, might better have been spent on their own troubles at home. Mr. Brandt's successor makes it evident that his conversation with the other nations may well be less

elevated, but more bluntly directed to West German welfare.

The strange thing is that, after all the turbulence of the fuel crisis and inflation and changing governments, European politics is still characterized above all by great stability and great moderation. The French removed the Gaullists only to replace them with the man who came closest to the Gaullists without actually being one. Mr. Brandt is replaced by the second strongest man in the same party. The British pushed out a prime minister to replace him with the man whom he himself had replaced several years before. The Italians dealt a formidable rebuff to the Christian Democrats who head their government, but the Christian Democrats continue—as much and as little as ever—to govern. It would be a picture of total serenity and good hope. If it were not for money and inflation. But now the Common Market, and European prosperity, are in real danger.

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The inflation rate in Denmark, for example, is now running 27 percent a year and the balance of trade is dangerously in deficit. The government, in desperation, imposed severe new sales taxes earlier this month to try to cut the flood of imported consumer goods. The government nearly fell, there was a wave of protest strikes, and the objections from Denmark's partners in the Common Market are increasingly audible. They take this curb on trade very seriously, since it closely follows Italy's even more extreme action to reduce imports. The full dimensions of the Italians' jeopardy are only now becoming visible. The deficit in Italy's balance of payments, for the month of March alone, was over \$1 billion. A figure of that size would be a matter of urgent concern even for the United States, whose economy is 10 times the size of Italy's. Under the double pressure of inflation and the new oil prices, all of the European countries are now headed for very serious deficits in their international payments—all but West Germany, which is beginning to warn that it does not intend to carry all of Europe's debts.

Mr. Schmidt, in his first address to his parliament a week ago, spoke of the anxieties raised by the Italian and Danish restrictions. Meanwhile, someone leaked a very explicit confidential memorandum written by Mr. Schmidt for his party's leadership. "We cannot sacrifice the stability of our economy and the welfare of our citizens... to a European Community incapable of acting," he wrote. He further observed that West Germany cannot let its economy become dependent "on the misery of England or Italy." The first question now is whether the Common Market can stand up to the enormous strains on it. The next is whether the stability of European politics will endure if Europe's prosperity begins to falter. These two questions are now the main concern of France's new President, who will probably have a heavier influence than any other European in answering them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Free Mozambique?

A recent statement by Antonio de Almeida Santos, minister in charge of colonial policy in the new Portuguese government, on the future of Mozambique is new evidence of the enlightened course Portugal has charted since the April coup. Mr. Santos told reporters the other day that there would be a referendum on the colony's future within a year and predicted that a majority would vote for the independence, although on Thursday he appeared to backtrack on the actual timing of the referendum.

The colonial minister made two other significant points: The referendum is to be structured to extend the franchise broadly and fairly to the area's black population; the old colonial economic relationship favoring Portugal will be scrapped and Mozambique's products will be sold at competitive prices.

Despite Mr. Santos' optimistic visions, Mozambique's rosy future is not yet at hand. The new Portuguese government and the Mozambique Liberation Front face delicate negotiations before an agreement on the referendum can be reached. Moreover, the new freedoms in Portugal have unleashed

long-suppressed demands for economic and social justice in that country and in its colonies. It is not yet certain that the new government can withstand the strains that extraordinary expectations are beginning to place upon it. Although Mr. Santos said that the course he foresees for Mozambique is unconnected with that of Portugal's other African possessions, it is possible that the considerably more complex problem in Angola will have an adverse effect on events in Mozambique. And it is not yet known whether the new minister is stating government policy or merely reiterating views he has held for some time as a private citizen.

Nevertheless, the grounds for optimism are there. A basis for realistic and promising discussions between the Liberation Front and the Portuguese seems to have been laid. In addition, the presence of a knowledgeable voice within the government in Lisbon advocating independence, enfranchisement for all and economic parity with Portugal is a welcome departure of breathtaking dimensions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### China-Malaysia Links

The China-Malaysia relationship is a test case, and will be closely watched by other Asian countries. The joint communiqué to be issued at the conclusion of Premier Razak's visit to Peking will surely contain hopeful pledges phrased in diplomatic lan-

guage. But the real test is to come—in the impact Peking's presence in Kuala Lumpur will have on Malaysia's terrorism. Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, all with similar insurgencies on their hands, will no doubt keep a sharp eye on developments.

—From the Straits Times, Singapore.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1899

LONDON—Queen Victoria's 80th birthday was celebrated yesterday by her subjects, family, friends and admirers here and throughout the country, if not to say the whole world. There was an early morning chorus at Windsor Castle, special service in St. George's Chapel, bunting, flags and flowers all over the city, dinner parties in every British Embassy in the world and even a telegram of best wishes from a staunch "Republican" such as President McKinley.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1924

DUBLIN—President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State today gave out a statement wherein he demanded the immediate establishment of the Ulster Boundary Commission in order to settle in the quickest possible time the unsettled border question. Meanwhile, recruiting for the Free State Army began on Monday. The length of service being offered is two years. While the Northern police force is armed conducting military exercises with machine guns along the border.



"It's Me—Going the Other Way."

## Terror in a Legal Vacuum

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—One of the most frightening aspects of contemporary society has been the sudden and rapid spread of violent acts, whether kidnappings, hijacking of aircraft, political murder as in Northern Ireland, or terrorism of civilians as in the Middle East.

Political violence is no new phenomenon but it has never been so commonplace. As long ago as the early 1900s bank robbers to obtain funds for revolutionary purposes were familiar in czarist Russia. Stalin, Molotov, Lavrinov and other subsequently famous Communists were connected with such operations.

But nowadays, with improved weapons, communication systems, and the spread of technical information, these disagreeable occurrences have become unhappily widespread. In South America, North America, Africa, Asia, and Europe there have been numerous kidnappings and hijackings in recent years, many of which have pretended to at least some direct connection with political causes.

### No Accords

Unfortunately, however, no adequate international treaties have yet been drafted and signed with the purpose of rendering such actions more difficult to carry out and easier for the world to prevent or punish. An international conference in Rome last August and September sought to devise new means of protecting civil aircraft from hijackers. However, this failed although it did manage to agree that similar conferences in Tokyo in 1963, The Hague in 1970, and Montreal in 1971 had not succeeded in achieving their announced purposes.

There is not yet even an effective accord on the extradition of hijackers despite the fact that three drafts have been submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organization by Russia, the Scandinavian countries, and Britain-France-Switzerland.

The only apparently positive action so far taken to block the global spread of terrorism has been the development by several major intelligence services of sizable files on terrorist movements. According to Miles Copeland, a former CIA associate and consultant, by last year exchanges of records were so complete that many of the international terrorist acts were spotted en route to their targets and thwarted.

He writes in a forthcoming book about intelligence, called "Without Cloak or Dagger," that a computerized file which can produce complete and instantaneous information on many terrorist organizations has been established under the name of "Octopus" in Langley, Va., by the CIA.

At the same time the U.S. government has set up an inter-departmental terrorist task force under Ambassador Armin H. Meyer, former envoy to various Middle Eastern nations and Japan. These task forces and computerized files apparently frequently share information with British, French, Japanese, West German and other governments working to frustrate terrorist activities.

But any week a glance at the world's press provides sufficient evidence to show that such clandestine cooperation is still far from adequate to the task. Day after day we read of crimes involving everything from the kidnapping of an American heiress or of a British businessman in Argentina to the hijacking of aircraft filled with equally innocent passengers.

There will be no way of truly stamping down on this until suf-

ficiently precise international treaties are drafted and ratified to block such occurrences. The only way this can really be done is to obtain agreement from the world's major nations that there will be immediate extradition of anyone involved in such illegal acts, regardless of the offender's political ideology, so that offenses can be fairly judged and punished.

Prof. Miroslav Trajkovic of the University of Belgrade law faculty said in an article some time ago: "All states are agreed on one thing—that they must strive for the security of civil aviation and the total elimination of hijacking although they differ on the methods and timing for achieving this objective."

However, the Yugoslav legal authority warned that "a great

deal of diplomatic persuasion and patient work will be needed to generate the spirit and optimism required for approaching a solution to these problems.

"Until such time as this is possible," he reasoned, "the governments of all countries will have to shoulder the responsibility for the security of international air traffic whose significance and prosperity must not be allowed to suffer in spite of the international community admitting that, owing to the divergent political and economic interests of its members, it is not at present in a position to attain effective agreement."

This is the setting. Everyone by now recognizes the gravity of the problem. Yet hardly anyone is prepared to do what is neces-

## When Andrew Johnson Spoke on Impeachment

These are excerpts published in The New York Times from a message that President Andrew Johnson sent his Cabinet on Nov. 30, 1867. On Feb. 24, 1868, the full House voted to impeach him. The unsuccessful Senate trial began March 30, 1868, and ended May 26, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Cabinet: You no doubt are aware that certain evil-disposed persons have formed a conspiracy to depose the President of the United States, and to supply his place by an individual of their own selection. Their plan of operations seems to contemplate certain accusations against the President which are to take the form of Articles of Impeachment, and that hereupon, before hearing or trial, he is, under color of law, to be placed under arrest, and suspended or removed from office.

The first intention, apparently, was to proceed by regular impeachment, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. This, however, requires some credible evidence of an official act, criminal in its nature, and of a grade high enough to justify such proceeding before an enlightened and impartial public. Failing to obtain, after efforts of the most extraordinary and unscrupulous character, any plausible grounds for such an accusation, the persons engaged in this scheme discovered that, to accomplish their purpose, they must now resort to a revolution changing the whole organic system of our Government.

Such a design has been openly and publicly avowed, in language unambiguous in meaning, by persons of great notoriety and much influence. While it is hoped that their declarations may be the mere ebullitions of intense party excitement, it must be remembered that at the present time the temper of many political leaders is desperate and extremely reckless, and that the most



President Andrew Johnson

prominent among them have admitted and proclaimed that the Constitution has been set aside and repudiated by Congress.

It has never once occurred to him, however, that upon the mere demands of illegal and revolutionary violence he could surrender his office to a usurper, and thus yield the high duty imposed upon him by his oath "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

To do so would be to betray the most sacred trust committed to human hands. I can not deliver the great charter of our Nation's liberty to men who, by the very act of usurping it, would show their determination to disregard and trample it under foot. The strong probability that such a demand will be made, and the certainty that if made, it must, from a high sense of official obligation on my part, be resisted with all the legal and Constitutional means at the disposal of the President, thus bringing on a conflict between the Government, makes it absolutely necessary that the Executive and the heads of the several Departments should, upon a question so momentous, understand one another without any reserve whatever.

To that end, I request your separate opinions, in writing, on the following questions:

First. Can the President be removed from office in any other mode than that prescribed in the Constitution: viz., "on impeachment for and conviction of

## India Joins 'Club'

### The Nuclear Nightmares

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—India's underground nuclear explosion has surprised the world. U.S. intelligence and even British intelligence, which is better in that part of the world, did not anticipate it, and the Canadians, who helped India with its nuclear technology, feel they were deceived.

Yet it is surprising that the other nuclear powers were surprised. The present "control system" for atomic energy in the world does not control. The nuclear powers argue that they have the right to develop nuclear weapons, but others do not, and in a world of independent sovereign nations this lopsided proposition was vulnerable and almost doomed to break down.

Among the great powers, the United States understood at the beginning of the nuclear age that atomic energy was too necessary as a source of civilian power and too dangerous as a source of military weapons to be left to the control of independent nations. Therefore, men like Baruch, Lillenthal, Acheson and others devised a system of international control under the UN but failed because of the opposition of the Soviet Union.

### Latest Symbol

Since then, Britain, France, China, and now India have detonated nuclear explosions, and many other nations have the capacity to do so. For the moment India, and with good reason, is being blamed for weakening the self-denying provisions of the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, which India never signed, but it is the system or lack thereof that is to blame. India is merely the latest symbol of the system's weakness.

Three facts of the modern world are now fairly obvious. First, with the decline of fossil fuels and their quadrupled price in the last two years, all nations must seek alternate sources of energy, and those that can't afford it, and many that can't, will be turning to nuclear power.

Second, the science and technology of producing atomic power are now available to any nation that can pay for it, and the step from producing atomic power for civilian uses to producing atomic explosions and weapons, while recklessly expensive, is no longer the insoluble mystery it seemed to be a generation ago.

Third, the political disarray of the contemporary world of staggering and squabbling nations encourages both fear—if we don't go nuclear—our enemies might—and excessive nationalism pride. It is easier now to tell the Indian people they have now joined the "nuclear club"—that offensive phrase—than it is to feed them.

Of course, India says it intends to build a nuclear arsenal. Its defense minister, Jivan Ram, says the India clear experiment "is only for finding underground river scientific and technological edge." Prime Minister Gandhi says, in effect, it was no big deal and what the fuss is all about.

Well, it's about the future of the human race, for one. It's about what the world's nations will look like when the nuclear age begins. India's example. It's about use of force to achieve peace. It's about the in of national commitments, a treaty India and Canada, of course, it's about the inc costs of military arms—not nating at over \$200 billion—in a hungry world.

Still, India may have done world a favor, if only it minding everybody, including United States and the Union, of the dangers of proliferation, and the fragility of a world system that has courage nuclear development peacetime purposes and it for the common security. People are not fussing a Gandhi because they think wants to turn India into a ing military nuclear power problem is more psycho and political. For if India nuclear explosions to find gas and oil to divert river enhance knowledge, can Pa be far behind?

### Then What?

And after that, Iran ar other oil-producing states, are running out of energy now have enough extra cap launch their own nuclear grams with no more than months of their spectacular oil revenues. Then probab rael... then what?

This is the real domino lem the world has to worry Not that the states will fa Communism but into a w uncontrollable nationalism ar the weapons. Mrs. Gandhi chance the world, and not she merely sent a shudder it the capitals by reminding it their common danger and a disarray.

Sooner or later then, the was bound to reconside States launched by the States at the UN for in tional control of atomic e and this should give Sec Kiesinger and President N larger topic to discuss when meet in Moscow next moa haggle over the limited c of strategic weapons.







## THEATER IN LONDON

## 'Living Together'—A Comic Resolution of Technicalities

By John Walker

LONDON, May 24 (IHT).—Alan Ayckbourn is the cleverest comedy writer in today's British theater. He is not the wisest, although at times he resembles a suburban Noel Coward (that is the dramatist Coward might have been had he stuck to his lower-middle class roots and not acquired a conscious sophistication). But he is the cleverest and also the funniest at the present time.

His 'Living Together' at the Greenwich Theatre is marvellously amusing, the cause of constant chuckles and giggles and occasional guffaws. Like Coward, Mr. Ayckbourn can take a group of not particularly interesting people—two unhappily married couples and one unapparently engaged pair—and make an audience enjoy their company for an evening.

The play is the second of his 'The Norman Conquests,' a sequence of three which has Tom

Courtney as the hero, Norman, a small-time Romeo anxious temporarily to escape from his wife into the arms of his two sisters-in-law. Not both together, of course—since the nearest any Ayckbourn character comes to any sort of unusual behavior is the commonplace of making love on a nylon rug—but first one and then, when that seduction goes wrong, the other.

The three plays all cover the same small incident from a slightly shifted perspective. The first, 'Table Manners,' showed the action from the dining room. This one reveals what happened at the same time in the living room. The third play is set in the garden and each interlock although the plays are also more or less independent of each other.

## Solving Problems

It is this delight in solving formidable technical problems that shows Mr. Ayckbourn's cleverness.

It is a quality he shares with another young English playwright, Tom Stoppard. But whereas Mr. Stoppard seems to get himself problems out of an exuberance of stagecraft, Mr. Ayckbourn gives the impression that he is driven to it by fear of boredom—that he needs the spur of overcoming challenges and without it he would be unable to write his plays.

For his characters are boring. Only one—Tom, a stolid good-natured vet, forever misunderstanding what is happening and being taken advantage of—is fully rounded, although this impression may well be due to the acting of Michael Gambon.

The rest are a collection of mannerisms and also depend on some extremely skilled acting. Mr. Ayckbourn's triumph is to take the stock figures of farce, discard that genre's complexities of plot and still make us laugh. The success of the evening is much due to the performances of

Penelope Keith as a neurotic housewife, to Mark Kingston as her vulgar husband, to Felicity Kendal's kittenish hopeful girl, and Penelope Wilton's short-sighted wife. Eric Thompson's direction is also exceptionally good.

Norman, in particular, is an inadequate center for the plays, although Mr. Courtney, an actor with the gift of gravity, makes him appealingly lightweight. But it is difficult to accept that this sorry, feckless romantic would

so easily be able to charm the birds.

If, in retrospect, the play lacks substance, at the time it is very funny indeed. Mr. Ayckbourn can write a great many laughs out of a simple situation. In 'Table Manners' he manages it with a mealtime where much amusement is generated by one person sitting on a very low chair.

Here, he does it with a hilarious scene when everyone reluctantly agrees to play a complex chesslike game one of them has invented while Norman, drunk on dandelion wine, scores heavily in the background.

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At the Mermaid Theatre, Beverley Cross's 'The Great Society' is a historical play on England's first great social revolution, the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. It muffs most of its opportunities. It is also notable for enshrining one of Sir Bernard Miles' worst performances—as John Ball, a dissident priest, Sir Bernard

seems determined to carry on the bad old traditions of actor-managers, offering the ripest, moldiest ham. With Julius Gellner, he is also the blame for the heavy-handed direction.

John Ball was one of the leaders of the peasants' opposition to the high-handed ways of their lords and masters, notable for preaching a marvelous sermon on the equality of man—its text was "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?"—that is still one of the great revolutionary texts. It has a superb rhythm, its rhetoric rousing enough to bring another revolt against the tyranny of property. Sir Bernard manages to reduce it to stammering mumbles, disjointed gasps that totally destroy its power and meaning.

The play is effective on a narrative level—although it is told in flashbacks and the events are familiar, you are anxious to discover what happens next—but it is rarely worthy of its theme.



Geoffrey Whitehead (Richard II), left, Bernard Miles (John Ball) in Beverley Cross's 'Great Society.'

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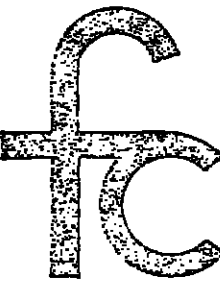
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## Around the European Galleries

### Rome

Ad Reinhardt: A Selection from 1937 to 1962. Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, 5 through May.

"The next revolution in Art will be the same, old, one: Revolution. Every revolution in Art turns over Art from art-as-something-else into Art-as-only-itself. The one, eternal, permanent revolution in Art is always a Negation of the use of Art for some purpose other than its own."

This is what Reinhardt wrote in Art News in 1964, three years before his death at age 54.

As a painter, he was for a long time a marginal figure but with his famous cartoons in the newspaper PM, of family trees of the New York art hegemony bursting with in-jokes, his wicked slogans and puns, his name-calling of critics and others to power, and later his philosophical analyses, he was one of the few verbally coherent members of the notoriously inarticulate New York School.

This exhibition begins with tight compositions typical of the American Abstract Artists Association—an earlier grouping in New York—and progresses to fabrics of flourishes and runs out of Toby and Tomlin. The other canvases, also not remarkable, were never close to expressionist lashings of action painting, and show an early penchant for balance and equilibrium.

Eventually a group of work is most interesting in the light of rather darkness—what is to follow: Reinhardt's strokes are the widest just before the early fifties when they run into each other to form dense squares and eventually surfaces of primary color.

The more complex Reinhardt's attacks on the establishment became, the less rhetorical and more honest down his painting was. Study of Eastern philosophy, not yet common in the America of the 1950s, and travel to the East, confirmed his drive toward a totally contemplative and purified art. At last the asymmetry of Western art was shed and all color repudiated.

The paintings of the last decade of his life—indeed black on black, weighted by central squares,

Ad Reinhardt's untitled oil on canvas (1950), now on view in Rome.

were his most original contribution. (Unfortunately they are here outnumbered by his lesser work.) Pure, intended to be impersonal, these stark slates ironically became the work which finally brought Reinhardt out of official neglect.

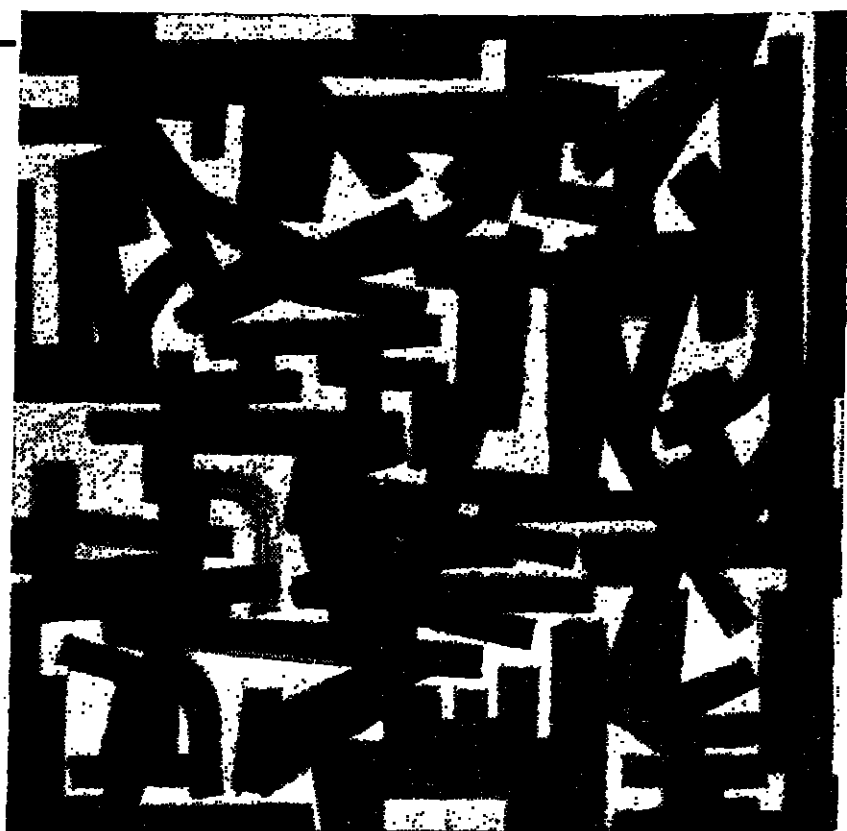
Like many converts to Eastern thought, Reinhardt remains intrinsically Western. His last paintings exhibit—despite their mourning color, they also express serenity. (This show will later be on view in Zurich and London.)

—EDITH SCHLOSS

### Paris

Michel Paré, Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris-6e, to June 18.

Sitting inside the gallery and watching how people react as they walk by is a study in itself. Paré is perhaps the most provocative painter now working in France. He paints wall but not "beautiful." He refers to the art of the past by direct quotation (Matisse, Ingres) and turns it on its head. His subjects are human bodies whose sexual characteristics are strangely muddled. Erotic? Hardly. Obscene? Not in my view. Paré's merciless irony is simply



making a point in the language that gives it the most force. The fact that the works are rather ugly preserves them from being the easy accomplice of any obsession.

Comparisons, Grands et Petits d'aujourd'hui, Salon du Dessin et de la Peinture à l'Eau, Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill, Paris-8e, to June 16.

Of these three salons simultaneously on view at the Grand Palais, the most even in quality is Grands et Petits d'aujourd'hui. Comparisons has works by a number of excellent artists, but a great amount of very feeble stuff. It does not so much matter when a work in a modern idiom is not first-rate because at least it is taking part in the dynamics of the age. But the numerous works without quality, sensitivity or modernity that got into Comparisons this year detract from the value of the better pieces being shown. The watercolor and drawing salon has some able artists (Michel Chry, for instance) but it is full of very predictable stuff.

Di Martino, Galerie Marie-France Bourely, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris-6e, to June 26.

Abstract stone sculptures that make good use of the contrast between the rough and smooth finish and reveal a handsome monumental quality in rather small pieces.

Ruth Levin, Cité Internationale des Arts, 18 Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, Paris-4e, to May 30.

Ruth Levin is an Israeli painter or whose work, when she chooses, successfully walks the narrow line between the non-representational and the suggestion of a subject. She uses a variety of techniques, including collage and drawing, and achieves a transparency and luminosity that are best served when the colors are most restrained. Jerusalem appears in filigree in many of these works, in the form of a collage of street plans.

Hyperrealists Américains, Galerie Arditi, 15 Rue de Mironville, Paris-8e, to June 15.

Like a high grade commercial product, photorealism seems to

attain a certain standard of quality and stick to it. The same automobiles, prize-winning horses and female pelvic regions appear once more immutably frozen in a world without dust or grime. Guy Johnson, whose work I have not seen before, seems to present a new departure. A carefully done portrait of an elderly American gothic couple shows them standing solidly in front of a house. Flames are breaking out of the second story window. A city street somewhere in the first half of the century, with a drizzle hovering over it, a minute human figure falling from the balcony. Chem Hsia depicts a small area of a street-level facade and a human figure moving past it as it might be caught by a very slow shutter.

Cueco, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris-8e, to June 10.

For a number of years now Henri Cueco has been attempting to elaborate a visual language that would be an effective form of social criticism. He was one of the artists who painted a large critical panorama of the Gaullist regime which was removed from the "Pompidou" exhibition two years ago (by the artists themselves) after the police had charged demonstrators and visitors on opening day. The drawings show here depict paving stones and an opening in their midst that appears to contain water. There are also walls and bars with a pack of hounds looking out from behind them. All this is carefully done in colored pencil. The thematic contrast seems to be between the urban and not the rural but the organic. Hounds, but also sheep appear in situations of confident, patient, but expectant restraint.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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## What a Little Money, Taste, Patience Will Buy

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IET).—Buyers with little money, some taste and great patience still stand a chance at sales of contemporary art.

For example, the auction conducted by Jean-Claude Binoche this week at Hôtel Drouot in Paris. The "poor" art lover would have to pass on works by some of the rising stars: Enrico Baj, Pierre Crebams and Ferdinand Desnos. The market for their work is expanding and prices are rising in consequence.

The "poor" buyer would also have to skip what might be loosey described as late 19th and early 20th-century "airport" art—19th-century Paris could have been said to have had airport art. By this I mean works by fourth and fifth-rate impressionists and the so-called pompiers (fireman) paintings. Most of this art is kitsch, camp but worse.

The problem with sales such as Binoche's is that few people have the stamina—unless their livelihood is at stake—to sit through an auction of 250 lots at Drouot. The atmosphere is stifling. The auctioneer drones on and on and on, driving out the fast-buck artists and putting most of the rest safely to sleep.

For instance, on Wednesday, when Lot 100 came up (it was an exceptionally good drawing by César), it was described in the usual monotonous fashion: "Going, going, gone," a would-be buyer came to attention—but too late. "Merde!" he exclaimed. "You [the successful bidder] got it!" The snail of the auction

had made him miss the thing he had come for.

Of the 250 works of art, almost a third were prints, among them a lithograph by the well-known contemporary artist Enrico Baj. It made 174 francs, slightly under what one would pay for it in a gallery. But it was the first lot and people were still awake. For a while works in demand went well.

### Another Case

A case in point: works by Pierre Crebams (1923-1965). While he is little known—even in artistic circles—small dealers are betting on him. One of his still lifes, an oil called "Flowers" (65 by 45 centimeters), made 4,080 francs. Every dealer in the room seemed to think the price normal—although five years ago Crebams's work was in the 500-1,000-franc bracket—at auction.

In June, 1968, at one of Parke-Bernet's well advertised sales, a Crebams, "Mediterranean Landscape" (63 by 45 centimeters) was sold for the equivalent of 500 francs. A few days later, "Fishing Port" (58 by 73 centimeters) went for 464 francs in Paris at an Etienne Ader auction. Crebams's watercolors were so cheap a few years ago that they don't even appear in the 1969 International Auction Records. Yet, on Wednesday, Binoche had no trouble in getting 1,293 francs for a banal gouache (24 by 33 centimeters) called "Dance."

Dealers who can "invest" on a small scale seem to be gutted with this sort of thing. They are also apparently interested in the work of Ferdinand Desnos (1901-1958). One of his seascapes (92 by 60 centimeters) sold for 1,500

francs. But, according to Binoche's expert, Marie-Claude Tubiana, the price was low. There was an important retrospective of Desnos's work in Geneva in 1972 and a recent exhibition in Saint-Etienne, France—this sort of thing always influences market prices. Binoche and Tubiana both think highly enough of the artist to collect his work themselves.

Other works that kept buyers on their toes—or at least awake—seemed destined to "appeal" to some unsuspecting American—North, South or Middle. Inevitably these pictures will find their way into the Flea Market or to the Place du Tertre for a clientele which "doesn't know anything about Art—but I know what I like."

Rising stars, "impressionists" and pompiers aside, there were buyers to be had on Wednesday, if you happened to be an art lover, not a fast-buck artist, and a good pen drawing by César, went for 1,914 francs, well under what it would have fetched on the dealers' market.

But small dealers tend to overlook, in this kind of sale, "good" cheap art. The reason is simple—they have neither the taste nor the clientele.

### 'Low' 8,300 Francs

This is why an excellent Georges Bottini (1873-1906) went for a "low" 8,300 francs. The watercolor (29 by 36 centimeters), in the artist's symbolist style, showed a woman on a sofa, set against a stormy background. In the distance was another woman with transparent drapery covering her lower body.

This is also why abstract art

goes for less than it is "worth," commercially speaking, at such auctions. An excellent mature composition by Horla Damian, dated 1960 (63 by 45 centimeters), sold for a ludicrous 986 francs. The price seems even more ludicrous when one recalls that Damian's paintings were among the most eagerly sought when Paris School art was in vogue during the 1960s.

Then there was a pleasing composition (60 by 48 centimeters, in black, gray and mauve) by Jacques Busse that went for 487 francs. And two rather charming, if not major paintings by Jean Cleret which were bought in. At 233 francs, Cleret's "Pulch d'Orange" (24 by 70 centimeters, oil on canvas), interested no one.

All of which suggests that "poor" connoisseurs of 20th-century art don't need to go away from Drouot empty-handed—providing they can keep their eyes open.

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## Coppola's 'The Conversation' Takes Top Honors at Cannes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 24 (IET).—"The Conversation," Francis Ford Coppola's melodrama about wire-tapping and wire-tappers in the United States, was today voted the best of the 26 films shown in competition at the 27th Cannes Film Festival.

Jack Nicholson got the best actor award for his role as a salaried sheriff in "The Last Detail" and veteran actor Charles Boyer was cited for his part in Alain Resnais' "Stavisky."

Marie-José Nat was acclaimed the best actress for her role in "Les Violons du Bal" directed by her husband, Michel Drach.

The special jury prize was won by Pier Paolo Pasolini for his "La Prime Anglaise" ("Cousin Angèle"), in which a middle-aged man recalls his school days during the Spanish Civil War.

The U.S. film "The Sugarland Express" received an award for the best scenario—it was written by Hal Barwood and Matthew Robbins.

The best short subject was the Soviet-made "The Island," Marthe Keller, the heroine of Claude Lelouch's "Toute une vie," seen here out of competition, and Tony Curtis, here for the premiere of his new film, "Lepté," presented the awards at the Cannes Cinema Palace.

The final day of the festival had its surprises. The film, "Hoplite," lost out to be a Soviet version of Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" with the Dnieper substituting for the Mississippi. Linda Lovelace, star of "Deep Throat," told the press that she had had no stand-in for the most erotic passages of that controversial film. It was later projected for the first time in Europe at a packed cinema on the Rue d'Antibes.

Police Seize Films

CANNES, May 24 (UPI).—Police seized two films on abortion, both banned in France, last night and ordered spectators out of the movie house where they were being shown on the fringe of the Cannes Film Festival. There were snuffies but no injuries were reported.

Confiscated were Charles Belmont's "Stories of A" and a film entitled "Liberty for Women." Several hundred demonstrators, including French actor Michel Piccoli, gathered outside the festival palace, demanding that the films be shown there.



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11 1/2	6%	Hammard	40	7	9	10	10 1/2	18	10	1/4				
57	39	LTVCo	p f 5		88	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1/4					
216	35 1/2				216	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/4					

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## Cost of Trade Deficit Italy Due to Oil Cost

May 24 (AP-DJ).—Record trade deficit of \$2.3 billion in the first quarter was due mostly to imports of oil and oil products, which are covered in the payments account by tourism and emigrants' remittances.

## ase Wants Share in ish Bank

May 24 (AP-DJ).—Manhattan Bank announced that it is negotiating to acquire a 10 percent share in the Bank of England.

The bank, which is a subsidiary of Citicorp, said it was negotiating with the Bank of England for a 10 percent share in the bank's capital.

The bank, which is a subsidiary of Citicorp, said it was negotiating with the Bank of England for a 10 percent share in the bank's capital.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Union Minière Drills Canada Copper

Drilling on the Thérien-Oronto copper-nickel deposit since April has established mineralization to a depth of 160 feet at least, Union Minière chairman Paul-Benoît Corbin told the annual shareholders' meeting. The company has decided to build an ore-concentrator with a treatment capacity of 4,000 short tons a day at the site of the deposit. Union Minière has decided to start stripping operations for the Thérien open pit without further delay, Mr. Corbin said. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Union Minière set up on May 10 a new subsidiary to create a base for future mining and metallurgy operations in a country of "immense potentialities," Mr. Corbin said.

### Liquifin to Start Proxy Fight

Undiscouraged by its failure to win control of Ronson Corp. in a year-long tender offer battle just ended, Liquifin Inc. of Los Angeles plans a proxy fight to gain six seats on Ronson's seven-man board. In a statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission this week, Liquifin said it intends to conduct a proxy fight to elect its representatives to the board at Ronson's annual meeting June 13. The SEC must clear the statement before Liquifin can send it to shareholders.

### Mid-May U.S. Auto Sales Down

Sales of U.S.-built cars in mid-May fell some 14 percent from last year's record pace, despite a dealer sales contest. General Motors Corp. sales totaled 349,394 units, down from 289,509 a

year earlier. Although the gap from year-ago levels was smaller than in the first third of the month, total sales for the two periods remained some 21 percent behind last year. May 1-20 sales totaled 454,250 cars, down from 573,555 cars last year.

### British Steel Short of Scrap

British Steel Corp. says its steel output is being "seriously affected" by a shortage of ferrous scrap. A spokesman says steel-making furnaces in the Sheffield area, which rely heavily on scrap, have been particularly hard hit. About 42,000 metric tons of scrap are needed weekly to keep the area's steel furnaces in full production, but recently supplies to the Sheffield plants have been down to about 27,000 tons a week. The problem is that there is not enough scrap available on the British market to satisfy demand, despite the current restrictions on scrap exports from the country, the company says.

### Kidder to Acquire Clark Dodge

Kidder, Peabody & Co. has agreed in principle to acquire Clark Dodge & Co. in what would be one of the largest combinations in the U.S. securities industry's recent wave of combinations. The agreement between the two New York Stock Exchange member firms, terms of which were not disclosed, calls for the acquisition to be completed by late June. Brokers have been hurt by sagging trading volume, and increased costs, and this has spurred several firms to seek consolidation with larger houses. Kidder, Peabody has 40 domestic and foreign branches, and Clark Dodge has 24.

## Over Two Dozen Bills in Congress

## Pressure Rises for U.S. Export Controls

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—In the past, the main restrictions on U.S. trade policies have been on imports—tariffs on many things and quotas on textiles, steel or cheese, for example.

But now there is a strong trend toward restricting exports. Controls have recently been imposed on exports of various petroleum products and on iron and steel scrap. Further export and import controls are being "monitored" by the Commerce Department to see if export controls are also needed.

## Views Mixed In Europe on U.K. Proposal

BRUSSELS, May 24 (Reuters).—There has been a mixed reaction among Common Market governments to Britain's ideas for reducing its share of the EEC budget, informed sources said here today.

Following recent bilateral talks in EEC capitals, it is clear that the thrust of the Labor government's bid to renegotiate Common Market entry terms will center on the budget issue, the sources said. But this does not mean Britain is dropping the other elements in its initial renegotiation demand—less financial support for the EEC farm fund and more access to community markets for goods from Commonwealth and other third countries, the sources said. On the budget, Britain argues that by 1980—the date when contributions by all member states to the budget become fully automatic—it will be paying about 24 percent of EEC running costs although its share of EEC product will have dropped from the present 18 percent to around 14 percent.

British officials, who have just completed a tour of community capitals, have suggested ways in which contributions by member states could be brought more in line with their share of EEC gross product.

The reaction of individual governments has varied from noncommittal to sympathetic, the sources said.

But even those who are most kindly disposed to the British case feel there is no question of applying what is known in EEC circles as the principle of "fair return" under which each member state would get back exactly the sum it paid into the community.

They do believe, however, that Britain has a problem which should now be studied within the community framework. Without going as far as Britain wants, some countries think, for example, that other notions as well as gross product could be taken into consideration in deciding budgetary contributions. One such notion could be the balance-of-payments situation of member states, the sources said.

The key reactions to the British ideas will come from Bonn and Paris, because they would have to meet most of any shortfall resulting from a reduction in Britain's contributions. German and French reactions have been the most noncommittal so far, the sources said.

## Investment management

42-page free report describes tested capital growth plan for investors with \$5,000 to \$50,000 in cash or securities. Includes 15-year "performance record." Write Danforth Associates, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02158, U.S.A. For p. 21.

### Uncertainties of the fuel problem

are a reason for the petroleum restrictions; shortages of the basis for the scrap controls. But fears of shortages are spurring demand for still wider export controls.

More than two dozen bills before Congress call for quotas, even embargoes, on the export of a wide range of raw materials, agricultural products and all energy resources or natural resources.

Export controls are being promoted as a way to curb inflation. "The way to keep prices down is to keep goods from leaving the country."

The limitation of exports may even seem a good way to control import competition on the theory that if foreigners, especially the Japanese, get fewer materials from this country they will be less capable of making things to sell here.

A steel industry member remarked recently that "if we don't sell them as much scrap, they won't be able to shoot so many TV sets back at us."

At issue now is the extent to which export controls should be broadened, or whether they should continue, as in the past, to be used with restraint. The Export Administration Act of 1969, which provides the authority for present export controls, runs out on June 30.

More Power Sought  
Administration trade officials, headed by former Treasury Secretary George Shultz, asked Congress a few months ago to give the President additional trade-policy authority that would broaden the use of export controls.

The main request to supplement the pending bill for new trade negotiations—was discretionary authority for the President to retaliate against countries considered to be unreasonably limiting exports to this country. It was deemed to be used if conciliatory negotiations failed and also to bolster the U.S. position in projected trade negotiations.

This proposal has been included in bills for extension of the Export Administration Act and

## Auto Output Falls In Britain in April

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—British car production fell in April to 115,328 units, down from 164,069 a month earlier and 126,027 in April, 1973, the Department of Industry said yesterday.

The drop was mainly due to industrial disputes in the auto industry, according to the department, which said weak demand—both at home and abroad—as well as a shortage of some components also accounted for some of the decline.

British Leyland Motor Corp. alone lost production of about 25,000 cars last month because of strikes. The department said car output, seasonally adjusted, in April was 119,000, 8 percent lower than output in March and 18 percent below average monthly production in 1973.

Production of cars for export last month fell to 49,917, down nearly 17 percent from a month earlier.

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## U.S. Trade Shows Surplus in Month

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Despite a 41 percent increase in imports, the United States showed a trade surplus of \$1.1 billion in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

The April surplus followed a trade deficit of \$1.2 billion in March, the first deficit in four months.

Both the quantity and cost of petroleum imports were up sharply during April, accounting for the deficit in March.

The Commerce Department said the April trade surplus of \$1.1 billion was the result of a 41 percent increase in exports, which rose to \$2.3 billion in value.

The Commerce Department said the April trade surplus of \$1.1 billion was the result of a 41 percent increase in exports, which rose to \$2.3 billion in value.

Imports by quantity totaled 192.5 billion barrels, up from 181.1 billion barrels in March.

The change from deficit to surplus in April was due largely to a big 73 percent increase in exports, especially in the machinery and transport equipment category, which rose to \$2.3 billion in value.

Total exports during the month were valued at more than \$2.3 billion, while imports were about \$1.2 billion, an increase of 3.8 percent over March.

The United States had an overall trade surplus during the first four months of 1974 of \$773 million, compared with a deficit of \$687 million during the same period last year.

The nation had its first trade surplus in three years of \$370 million last year, but government economists fear the higher cost of foreign oil will return the trade picture to a deficit in 1974.

Although the cost of petroleum imports continued to soar upward last month, other categories of imports were held in check.

## Loans by Fed Hit Record As Business Credits Drop

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve System averaged a record \$2.98 billion in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Up to a third represented borrowings by the troubled Franklin National Bank.

Separately, the statistics showed business loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks fell \$249 million in the latest statement week. At the same time, negotiable certificates of deposit at the banks rose \$810 million.

The commercial bank borrowings from the Fed in the week ended Wednesday were the highest since Aug. 23, 1972, when borrowings averaged \$2.37 billion.

Earlier last week, informed sources said, Franklin National Bank had borrowed a total of \$1.1 billion from the Fed, up from \$750 million in mid-week the previous week.

As a result, net borrowed reserves also rose sharply in the latest statement week, and averaged a record \$2.21 billion, the highest since last Aug. 29, when they averaged \$2.25 billion.

The \$249-million decline in commercial and industrial loans compares with a \$50-million rise the previous week. Business loan figures have been alternately higher and lower in each of the past seven weeks.

The statistics show that banks paid less in the open markets last week in their borrowings to support business loans.

The interest rate on certificates of deposits in the secondary market averaged 11.23 percent in the statement week, down from a record 11.34 percent.

A turnaround also was reported in the rate on federal funds. They averaged 10.85 percent, down from a record 11.46 percent, the Fed reported. Federal funds are uncommitted reserves which banks lend each other.

Money supply, consisting of cash in the public's hands and checking account deposits, was \$279.3 billion in the week ended May 15, up from \$278.5 billion the previous week. For the four weeks ended May 15, the supply averaged \$278.1 billion, representing a 10.2 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter.

## SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Société Anonyme  
Siège Social: 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg  
Registre de Commerce: Luxembourg B 8400

### Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the corporation will be held at the offices of the corporation, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, June 4, 1974 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Luxembourg time), for the following purposes, namely:

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1973.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term.
5. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relating to the above matters will be adopted by a simple majority of votes cast. Each share present or represented by proxy at the meeting will be entitled to one vote. However, no single shareholder or proxyholder may vote more than 20% of the corporation's total issued and outstanding shares or more than 40% of the shares present or represented by proxy.

Registered shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 1, 1974 will be admitted to the meeting. Holders of bearer shares who deposit such shares with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, or with any other bank or banking institution, and furnish evidence of such deposit to the corporation at or before the opening of the meeting will also be admitted. Bearer shares so deposited must remain on deposit through the close of the meeting or any adjournment thereof and evidence of the deposit must so specify.

Shareholders who wish to be represented by proxy at the meeting may obtain forms of proxy by writing to the corporation c/o Hoogewerf & Cie, 43, rue Goethe, Luxembourg City.

A form of proxy will be mailed to each registered shareholder at his address of record with the corporation.

The Board of Directors

gories of imports dropped sharply. These included food and animals, beverages and tobacco, and manufactured goods.

Besides a big increase in export of machinery and transport equipment, food and animal exports also rose during the month to nearly \$1.3 billion.

The figures in the Commerce Department's trade report are adjusted for seasonal variations but not for price changes.

Inflation Cited  
Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said much of the increase in both exports and imports was due to higher prices.

"If adjustment is made for the influence of prices, exports show a much more subdued rate of growth, while import volumes

have been relatively level in over a year," Mr. Dent said.

The Commerce Department also reported that on the basis of a different computation—the so-called cost insurance and freight basis—the United States had a trade deficit in April of \$488 million.

The government traditionally has used the customs value of goods in figuring the nation's trade balance, but this year it has initiated the separate computation that includes insurance and freight charges and is used by many other countries.

On the basis of this calculation, the United States also had a trade deficit during the first four months of this year of \$1.3 billion.

## Stock Prices Gain Strongly In See-Saw Wall St. Session

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Prices gained strongly on the New York Stock Exchange today on hopes that interest rates might be near their peak. However, trading was active only early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 11.42 points to 816.65. It shot up over 12 points in the first half-hour of trading and pulled back to a mid-session gain of about 6 points, before regaining in the second half of the session.

About 1,060 issues gained while 390 declined. Volume totaled 13.74 million shares compared with 14.77 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain largely to the Federal Reserve report after the market closed yesterday of a sharp decline in business bank loan demand in the week ended Wednesday, and to First National City Bank's decision to raise its prime rate today not to raise the market rate from 11 1/2 percent.

Blue-chip issues were steady to firmer, with one point gain not uncommon. Some of the higher-priced stocks had multiple point gains.

General Motors gained 1 5/8 to 49. GM said all five of its divisions will have small cars in the 1975 model line. Ford gained 5 3/8 to 50.

J. C. Penney gained 3 1/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont gained 2 points to 166 1/4. Exxon jumped 1 3/4 to 73. Anaconda 1 1/8 to 24 1/8. Kennecott 1 1/2 to 33 3/4. Phelps Dodge 1 1/8 to 36 1/8, and Xerox 3 5/8 to 118 1/2.

There was no apparent reason

for the rebound in the copper stocks, although Phelps Dodge did say it would be able to deliver more copper products in June than it did in May under its continuing force majeure.

Glamour issues were usually a touch firmer, although one section of the group, the semiconductor stocks—was especially strong.

Among these, Texas Instruments spurred 4 3/4 to 11 5/8. Fairchild 1 3/8 to 54 1/2. National Semiconductor 3/4 to 20 1/4.

On the downside, Halliburton eased 2 3/8 to 140 after Exxon and Royal Dutch pulled out of a North Sea barge contract awarded to Halliburton and J. Ray McEnmott. McDermott rose 1/2 to 64 1/2.

Heading the NYSE active list was Melville Shoe, which traded 162,800 shares and finished unchanged at 6 5/8.

Middle South Utilities followed, trading 162,800 shares for a gain of 1/8 at 12 5/8.

Evans Products rose 3/8 to 6 3/4. Aetna Life 3/8 to 22 3/4 and Burlington Northern 3/8 to 32 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index gained 1.11 to 80.73 for one of its best performances in weeks. Research Cottrell headed the actives, gaining 3/4 to 7 1/2.

## Markets Closed

The Brussels Stock Exchange was closed Friday.

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges will be closed Monday for Memorial Day. British markets will also be closed for a bank holiday.

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A tenfold sales gain between 1972 and 1973 with revenues still multiplying—this is the kind of growth which is starting again as a result of new U.S. developments such as microcomputers which can replace a complete minicomputer. Yet because of the impact of Watergate, the energy crisis and interest rates, investors have been fleeing dollar markets at such a rate that shares of this particular circuit developer are still available near low levels first established two years ago.

Now INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES analysts say stocks in such categories are ready to start climbing seriously again for the first time since the 1960s. Special charts of fast-growing GENERAL AUTOMATION and COMPUTER AUTOMATION are used in our newest weekly growth-research report to show why we feel now is the time to start buying such issues for the big swing back from defensive to aggressive investment concepts.

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At no cost or obligation to me, please send report discussed above plus follow-up studies and growth-investment recommendations.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

49.50	-50	Aug	32.75	32.75	34.50	33
49.50	-50	Feb	32.75	32.75	34.50	33
49.50	-50	Mar	32.50	32.50	34.50	33
51.48	-33	May				33
51.48	-60					
51.48	-60					

Sales: July 258k; Aug 179k; Feb  
March 181; May 1;  
Open Interest: May 1; July 3;  
207k; Feb 117k; March 264k; May 2

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

**Friday's**  
**New Highs and Ls**

60	34.5					
57	3.48					
55	35					
50	3.68					

**NEW HIGHS-4**

58	3.78	Black Deck				
57	3.79	Johnn John				

**Pennay JC's Texas**

56	2.51	Alfred				
55	2.50	Alied Super				
54	2.50	Alfred				
53	2.50	F&P's				
52	2.50	F&P's				
51	2.50	F&P's				
50	2.50	F&P's				
49	2.50	F&P's				
48	2.50	F&P's				
47	2.50	F&P's				
46	2.50	F&P's				
45	2.50	F&P's				
44	2.50	F				

**NEW LOWS-170**

58	2.51	Alfred				
57	2.50	Alied Super				
56	2.50	Alfred				
55	2.50	F&P's				
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5.50	5.54	5.59	Am T&T pt	For
5.50	5.55	5.51	AmWat Wks	For
			Arctic Ent	Gar

[illegible]

1058	532	Feb	544.00	549.00	518.00	518.00	538.00	Damon Cp	L
388	874	Ap	548.50	550.00	524.00	524.00	544.00	DayPL prE	A
329	376	Jun	551.00	558.00	529.00	529.00	549.00	Deere Co	M

[illegible]

996	995	- 996	1005	-1010
851	851	- 851.2	866	- 867
723	723.2	724	739	-740
6271.5	630	- 630.1	6421	- 6420

[illegible]

1180	1150-1190	—
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1959	1967	1967	-45
830	781	909, 904	-18
740	743	751, 754	-21
		741, 744	-18

rd. rose to 553,000 in February, seasonally adjusted employment has been at about 545,000.

### Iron Metal Markets

	Today	Previous
Feb. bars:	510-asked	510-asked
1970-1971	1046-1059	
1969-1970	1046-1047	1030-1021
1967-1968	1027-1029	1000-1005
1966-1967	1022-1024	1002-1004
1965-1966	1017-1020	974-975
1964-1965	977-980	970-975
1963-1964	954-955	941-945
1962-1963	927-928	915-922.5
1961-1962	898	888
1960-1961	838-840	785-790
1959-1960	815-816	787-790

### Japan Output Drops

TOKYO, May 24 (AP)—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index fell 130.8 on March 31, down 1 percent from the end of February but up 4.4 percent from earlier in the month. Earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div. in % P/E 100s. High Low Last, Ctrge										High Low Div. in % P/E 100s. High Low Last, Ctrge										High Low Div. in % P/E 100s. High Low Last, Ctrge										High Low Div. in % P/E 100s. High Low Last, Ctrge									
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**SUISELECTRA**  
Consulting Engineers  
We are looking for  
a very competent  
**PROJECT MANAGER**

**POWER PLANTS IN LATIN AMERICA**  
**Requirements:**  
 -University degree in mechanical or electrical eng.  
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 -Working knowledge of Spanish and/or English.  
 -The projects will be managed from Switzerland, but travel abroad will be necessary.

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EXPERIENCED  
DRILLING PERSONNEL**

Hiring from now through July 1974  
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 vancement Opportunities. Term  
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 and family history and picture to:  
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 4066 Tanganger, Norway.

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**B.F. 900,000 per annum**  
A world leader in the automotive products field is recruiting an internal audit manager for its European headquarters in Brussels.

This is the top European position in a key function, the aims of which are to ensure that management is provided with

- ☐ objective appraisals of the internal operations of 18 subsidiaries and divisions,
- ☐ recommended improvements in organization, systems and policies,
- ☐ assurance that company assets are safeguarded.

The audit manager supervises a team based at various locations and reports to the director of internal audit in the U.S.A.

Applications are invited from qualified accountants with a minimum of 5 years qualified experience in public accounting or internal audit. The working language is English but the ability operate in another major European language would be very useful.

The job involves up to 50% travel, but none of this over weekends.

The salary is negotiable at about B.F. 900.000  
annum and moving expenses would be paid.

**Please write to:**  
**Universal Media,**  
**Chaussée de la Hulpe. 122,**  
**1050 Brussels (Belgium),**  
**who will forward under ref. IHT/775.**

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Accounting experience 3-5

- Able to examine short & long term investments;
- Prepare Cash Planning Forecasts;
- Must speak English, French, German, Italian; Spanish will be an asset.

- Top salary with a growth potential;
- Extra legal benefits;

If inquiries will be treated in strict confidence. Please forward our resume with salary requirements to the newspaper, who will answer.

NY 100-104521, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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**We require high calibre professionals with sound education and experience to conduct client assignments in:**

## Industrial Engineering

including facilities planning and plant layout.

Candidates should have substantial experience in a high volume, production flow line environment.

Successful candidates will have shown above average accomplishments in their academic and business careers, and a reasonable fluency in French would be an advantage.

**Preferably they will**

- Hold a good university degree in industrial engineering, but possibly in production or engineering.
- Be between 30 and 40 years of age.
- Have 5 to 10 years relevant industrial experience.

**Salary will be commensurate with capabilities, and attractive benefit programmes will be offered. Please send strict confidence, your curriculum vitae including present salary to:**

**G. M. Patrick,**  
**Director of Personnel,**  
**Booz-Allen & Hamilton**  
**International B.V.**  
**1-5 New Bond Street,**  
**London, W1Y 6DE.**

**THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION**

has an opening for an experienced

**RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICER**

to supervise and direct the registry and archives services and the general records control functions at Headquarters in Geneva.

### QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

techniques; university degree; excellent knowledge of English or French with a working knowledge of the other language.  
Annual net salary U.S. \$13,767 to U.S. \$18,366 plus various allowances (at present approx. U.S. \$4,000 to U.S. \$6,000 per annum). Health insurance and pension fund arrangements.

Interested candidates who have the required qualifications should write as soon as possible, enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and quoting reference VN P74/64 to:

**World Health Organization**  
**Geneva**

1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland

*Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.*

**Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.**

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

*If you are*  
- **marketing industrial goods in Europe,**  
**have, or will establish, your European headquarters in**  
**Switzerland (preferably Northern Switzerland)**  
*and are seeking a*

## TOP MARKETING EXECUTIVE

to head total European operations or its marketing part,

our interests will match.

I am a Swiss citizen, 38, with MBA degree and Ph.D. degree in Marketing (Harvard and Western Ontario), consulting experience and 8 years of practical work in international marketing. Fluent in German, English, French and Spanish. Available to resume new responsibilities during second half of 1974.

Write to: Herold, Box 392, Plaza Conde del Valle de Sanchi, 7,  
Madrid 15, Spain.

## GENERALIST

M.B.A. (Harvard), M.  
 Engineer. Background in  
 management, technical sales  
 tion control, feasibility s  
 idges development. Expe  
 U.S.A. and Europe. Flu  
 nsh. French, Greek, Italian,  
 anish, German, Arabic  
 sen. Seeks general manag  
 other position with P  
 responsibility.  
 file: Box D-4,325 Herald.

**It can be difficult to make the right contact  
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21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel: 225-28-90. Telex: 38509.



### BAROMETRIC DROP—By Olga Kowals

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers 1 through 120 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	
17			18				19			20					21				
22				23					24						25				
	26			27				28						29					
			30					31				32							
33	34	35					36	37				38	39			40	41		
42							43				44					45		46	
47						48	49					50				51			
52						53			54	55	56				57	58			
						59			60			61			62				
		63					64		65	66				67	68				
	69					70		71					72	73					
74								75				76	77		78		79	80	81
82						83	84				85	86					87		
88						89					90					91			
		92	93							94				95	96	97			
				98					99				100						
101	102	103					104	105				106				107	108		
109							110					111				112			113
114							115					116				117			
118							119					120				121			

### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
29 Far-out	49 Wrath	65 Most distinctive	80 "Paradise snow"	97 "Is me"					
30 Communism	48 These: Fr.	66 Gerbarbin	81 poet	101 Last words					
31 French ban	47 Cagmets	67 Cornier	82 Money"	102 Cornbury					
32 Distinct	46 Common house	68 France	83 Sore place	103 Offending					
33 Standout	45 Rigist	69 French Alpine	84 Soap ingredient	104 Ambitious melody					
34 Elastic	44 Home, Sweet	70 range	85 Quercus	105 Quercus prom					
35 Silt	43 Rome"	71 camera	86 Tourneville	106 Jets or Glania					
36 System of	42 Care	72 "let's go"	87 Paradox	107 Kind of creature					
37 Exercises	41 Fractern man	73 "In Jewish	88 Saxon king	108 Abominable one					
38 Paralelog	40 Enfil (L24, to Italian)	74 coolery	89 Wagon king	109 Insect					
39 Carnegie et al	39 spreader	75 Kussah or Fole	90 Nazim king	110 Insect lover					
40 Not	38 Hupliss place	76 Hupliss place	91 Nazim king	111 Insect lover					

	G	F		G	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	17	62	Fair	MADRID	39	66	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	25	62	Cloudy	MADRID	41	64	Fair
ANAKA	16	61	Fair	MADRID	13	59	Rain
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	4	62	Rain
BERKELEY	19	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy
BERKELEY	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	67	Cloudy	NICE	16	61	Storm
BRUSSELS	13	59	Cloudy	PARIS	39	66	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	19	66	Fair	PARIS	41	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Fair	PARIS	39	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	65	Fair	ROME	39	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	65	Cloudy	SOFIA	12	54	Rain
COPENHAGEN	25	62	Fair	ST. LOUIS	12	54	Rain
DUBLIN	12	56	Cloudy	TEHRAN	21	70	Fair
DUNDEE	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
HAARLEM	16	65	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	12	54	Rain
HANNOVER	18	59	Storm	VIENNA	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	10	54	Rain	VIENNA	15	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	65	Rain	WARSAW	15	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	65	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15	63	Cloudy
LA PALMA	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
LONDON	21	70	Fair				
LONDON	21	70	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

at 1700 GMT. \* readings at 1:00 P.M. (local time)

## JOY IN OUR CASE

By Carol Emshwiller. Harper & Row. 176 pp. 36.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MR. MORRISON is so fat that his downstairs neighbor who has hidden in his room for this express purpose can't ascertain his sex. As she covertly watches him undress, wondering where he could have purchased his elephantine yellow undershorts, she wonders how he could have laid out—how many times?—on an ordinary shelf; as she finally sees "Alleghenies of thigh and buttock" when he lets them drop; as she puzzles over the layers and layers of Mr. Morrison's accumulated self that hides what she seeks... she feels love stealing over her.

man's woman for a' that. Her message, she says, lies in her joie de vivre, which in the nature of things is beyond the reach of surgery. Any reader who wishes to examine her position in the light of the women's liberation movement is free to do so. Coffee will be served to all comers.

In her stories, Carol Emshwiller pushes the definition to the point where we would expect it to dissolve into its anonymity—but it doesn't. It survives—even improves in a peculiar way. In "Peninsula," a woman alone in a house, abandoned by her husband and children, takes comfort in the thought that "we are all connected by telephone wires." Uncovering a long piece of molding in the attic, using it as a balancing pole, she steps out upon the wire, in the loneliest hour of the night, to find whatever it is she needs.

In "Animal," hunters have captured that part of ourselves that we have been forced to refine away as the price of civilization. The animal is an unprecedented attraction in the zoo, even more than the giraffe that caused such a sensation in France in the 17th or 18th century. When he escapes from the zoo there is a rash of rapes, and a shiver of hope stirs in the chic fat bellies of the animal's "victims."

The author quotes Wanda Janowska in her book on John Sebastian: "Even 'Sometimes we're in the grandiose,' Mrs. Emerson writes, 'the grotesque is a part of the grandiose.' The year's model, she 'beehorns toward the future,' revising as she goes, for 'love fades hour by hour ... the sick lie down, the dead lie down. People with headaches or sore feet. People making love (usually) lie down.' We must rise from our Beautyrest beds, get up and evolve 'an avant-garde love.' The author revises many of the

questions we never should have been deceived into dropping when we were children. She leaves no prejudice unturned, doesn't care where she pokes her finger. "Surprise is her profession," as another poet said about himself. Her stories are as unpredictable as a man or woman who has never been crippled by a culture. Her style might be described as a wilderness of economy. Every one of her creations implies a horde of eliminations.

She is perhaps the most extreme example of a new tone in women's writing. Making a virtue of necessity, she writes of what she has been confined to. She knows these things as no man can, because she has experienced them so many times that they have become "old news" to her only

Mr. Brodard is a New York Times book reviewer.

You bring the cookies.

SORRY.

FOR WHAT?

HAVE YOU GOT SOME  
FOR \$2 THAT'LL  
LAST  
ALL DAY

YOU MIGHT  
SAY, HE'S FIT  
TO BE TRIED


OUT TRYING TO CON-  
SHEIK... THE DOG!  
TOOK MY O-  
NECKLACE

DO YOU  
HE COULD  
IN LOVE  
HER?

I DOUBT THAT  
EVEN YOUR FATHER  
COULD ANSWER  
THAT QUESTION  
RIGHT NOW!

AND A SHORT TIME LATER...

THE PAPER IS COMING  
CLOSE, MISS HOLLY!  
MYERS AND LAYERS



...

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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 24, 1974

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[illegible]

## DENNIS THE MENACE

**- that scrambled word game**  
by HENRI ARNOLO and ROB LEE  
You'll put your cut later

5-5  
HE THINKS HE  
WON'T BE FOUND OUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)  
T BEETLE EXPOSE.  
in its place!" - "IN-STALL" IT

5-25



IT'S A EGG-TIMER. MOM HAS TO HANG  
WHEN SHE'S HARDBOILED.







